

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

FOR

The Week ending the 19th August 1876.

THE *Sambád Bháskar*, of the 7th August, observes that Lord Lytton has recorded a very able and impartial resolution regarding Mr. Fuller's case. We do not remember to have seen such another official paper since the days of Sir John Peter Grant. The present Viceroy is conscious of the great responsibility of his high office; and has found time, in the midst of more arduous labors, to attend to this instance of failure of justice. His example should be followed by such local Governors as Sir Richard Temple; who has not yet taken any step towards punishing the Magistrate of Maldah, by whom two innocent persons were recently cast into prison. The reputation of the British Government for justice and impartiality, qualities for which alone the people are attached to it, has suffered considerably from its own indifference, and the overbearing and arbitrary conduct of its executive officers in the mofussil. It behoves Government to keep a sharp eye on the administration of justice in this country.

SAMBAD BHASKAR,
August 7th, 1876.

2. A correspondent of the same paper is glad to notice that the present Sub-Divisional Officer of Serampore is using his utmost endeavours to bring the wicked characters of that place to punishment. This course is really commendable, and should be steadily persevered in, in spite of the opposition of those whose interests are affected by it.

SAMBAD BHASKAR.

3. The *Rungpore Dik Prakásh*, of the 13th July, thus opens an editorial on the "Recurrence of Magisterial oppressions." Intelligence comes thick and fast, from all sides, of the oppression of Magistrates and Judges in the mofussil. Not a single week passes without something of the kind being reported. But while a European Magistrate commits injustice and oppression with impunity, the least shortcoming in a Native is never overlooked. It is precisely because Government is slow to take any serious notice of wrongs, committed by its European officials, that oppressions have increased to a fearful extent.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
July 13th, 1876.

4. The *Bishwa Suhrid*, of the 9th August, writes the following on the rudeness shown by Europeans in India in their dealings with natives. It seems to be a point with them to insult and oppress the natives by all means in their power, and thus convince them of the fact of their subjection. This tendency has manifested itself rather strongly of late. A Baboo has his ears pulled; another is expelled from a meeting; while yet another is beaten and sent to jail. Such cases frequently come to our notice and sometimes occur under our very eyes. It does not seem, however, to strike them that such a course of action not only shows their utter worthlessness and ill-breeding; but is also gradually alienating from them the affections of the people. They are reaping the censures of the whole of India.

BISHWA SUHRID,
August 9th, 1876.

BISHWA SUHRID,
August 9th, 1876.

5. The same paper thus writes, in the course of an editorial on the cause of the present discontent among the people: We remember Sir George Campbell, as often as we are oppressed by his favorite Criminal Procedure Code; and seek to point out the error into which Government has fallen in connection with it. Sir George, indeed, retired before he had completed his full term of office; but he had remained long enough to leave a wound on the tender hearts of the natives. We are now reaping the bitter consequences of his act. The gradually increasing oppressions of Magistrates in the mofussil, who have been vested with unduly large powers by him, are now bringing an indelible stain on the Government; and the acts of Kirkwood, Worsley, Harrison, and Haggard of Serampore startle us by their arbitrariness: nor is the number of such men small. A consideration of the subject leads us to question the soundness of the principle of changing Governors at stated intervals. Under the present system, an unwise act of one Governor produces consequences which continue to aggrieve the people long after he has retired from office.

BHARAT MIHIR,
August 10th, 1876.

6. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 10th August, notices with gratification the establishment of the Indian Association at Calcutta, for the purpose of representing to Government the views, wants, and grievances of all classes in all parts of the country. Such an institution is really needed. The Indian League set out indeed with high promises, but it has failed. It has not shewn any sympathy for the mofussil—for the poor and voiceless millions, whose wants are never brought to the notice of the rulers. The new Association should strive to the utmost to lay aside all class antagonism and personal considerations, and promote the cause of female education; for no progress is possible where women are ignorant and illiterate.

BHARAT MIHIR.

7. The same paper thus delivers itself on Mr. Fuller's case. The agitation, which has been the outcome of the case, should not appear a new thing. It is only a repetition of the old story, of the rudeness and oppression which has been, for a long time past, practised by the conquering race on the conquered natives. More than one instance has occurred of natives murdered by cruel Europeans; while almost every time the offender has got off through the inconsiderate judgment of the European Judge, who has sometimes, on the authority of the doctors, ascribed the death to "a rupture of the spleen," and at others to "temporary insanity." The consequence of all this has been that, in the large majority of cases, the accused, if a European, escapes punishment. If, however, it had been the syce who had murdered Mr. Fuller, what doctor would have reported a "rupture of the spleen," or what Leeds would have let off the syce with a simple fine of Rs. 30? The case of Syce *versus* Fuller apart, would the "rupture" have been mentioned at all, if the case had been between Rām and Shyām? Such cases of Europeans murdering natives have been, indeed, numerous; but no Viceroy, before Lord Lytton, has taken any special notice of them. Fortunately for the poor millions of Her Majesty's subjects, the matter has called forth some severe remarks from him. We had hoped that the whole country, European as well as Native, would join in thanking His Excellency for this generous measure; but we have been disappointed.

BHARAT MIHIR.

8. The same paper makes the following observations in an article on "Bengali Laborers":—The progress of commerce, and the inauguration of several beneficial measures by the Public Works Department, have indeed opened a wider field of action, and consequently stronger hopes of advancement than before, to the Bengali laborers: still their condition has not sufficiently improved. Their daily or monthly wages are all they

can call their own; and though these are now higher than formerly, they cannot escape the clutches of the mahajuns. The reason of this is not far to seek. With the transfer of the administration to the hands of the Queen, the habits and manners of the people have changed, and new wants have been created. The circumstances have affected the Bengali laborers too; and, as a consequence, their expenses have increased. A second cause may be found in the higher prices which rule at the present day. A third reason is the utter want of sympathy between the laborers and the mahajuns; who do not give them anything beyond their stipulated wages. There is no prospect of promotion.

9. A correspondent of the same paper notices the occurrence of a severe famine in pergunnah Nurnagar in Commillah, and the distress of the inhabitants, who barely subsist on herbs and vegetables. Baboo Ishan Chandra Niyogí, the zemindar of Káytalá, is doing his best to relieve the distress by distributing rice and paddy among the sufferers, and suspending the collection of rents.

BHARAT MIHIR,
August 10th, 1876.

10. Adverting to the case of Rájchandra Dás of Rajshahye, and the apathy of Government to bring his oppressor to punishment, the *Amrita Bazar Patriká*, of the 10th August, exhorts his countrymen to unite and resolve to see justice done in this case. None could help weeping who has read Rájchandra's letter to this paper. But shall we stop here? Baboo Lall Chand Chowdhury is a wealthy man, and so he was able to engage counsel and obtain justice. The case of Baboo Sharat Chandra Ghosál, too, a member of the respectable Ghosál Family of Calcutta, attracted the attention of Government. In a lucky moment Lord Lytton read the report of Mr. Fuller's case. But Rájchandra is a poor and unknown sufferer; and it behoves those who feel for him to agitate the matter; for it should be remembered that a persistent agitation alone gave a death-blow to indigo oppressions.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
August 10th, 1876.

11. A correspondent of the same paper makes the same observations on the Agrarian Disturbances' Act, as those noticed in paragraph 12 of our Report for the 20th May last.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

12. A correspondent of the same paper, Haridás Dutt, writing from Majilpore, asks Government, instead of the present unsatisfactory system of maintaining the Primary Schools and the Gurumaháshayas, to entrust the management to the village Mundles; who should be chosen from the respectable and educated men of the village. The Mundle may realize the pay of the Guru from the villagers by an equitable assessment, all other details being left, as they are at present. The proposed scheme, it is confidently asserted, will work well and beneficially.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

13. A correspondent of the *Education Gazette*, of the 11th August, directs the attention of Mr. Harrison, the Collector of Midnapore, to the great inconvenience and loss, the inhabitants of the Doro pergunnah, a khas mehal of Government, suffer from a very large accumulation of water on their paddy-fields, caused by the stoppage of the courses of the Horkali Khal by a bridge near the Gangur embankment. The matter should be promptly enquired into, and the bridge destroyed.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
August 11th, 1876.

14. The *Moorshedabad Pratinidhi*, of the 11th August, writes the following in its opening paragraph:—The Magistrate, Mr. Mackenzie, is about to do an act, for which he is likely to be long remembered by the inhabitants of this district. All the courts at Berhampore were hitherto located in one building, thus making it very convenient for pleaders and mukhtears, and for suitors generally; but want of sufficient accommodation

MOORSHEDABAD
PRATINIDHI,
August 11th, 1876.

has led Mr. Mackenzie to come to the determination of removing his own and the Deputy Collector's Courts to the Barracks in the city. This will, to the omlah, of course, be welcome, as affording them ample accommodation; but it cannot but entail inconvenience and expense to others.

PRATIKAR,
August 11th, 1876.

15. The *Pratikár*, of the 11th August, institutes a comparison between the condition of the people, as it was under the Mahomedans, and as it is at the present day. He remarks with regret that many of the important privileges enjoyed by them under the Moslem rule are now denied them. Notably among these is appointment to the public service. Under them natives filled high offices of State and responsibility; while at the present time they are viewed with suspicion and distrust by the authorities, and appointed to only subordinate posts; the higher ones being reserved exclusively for Europeans. This selfish policy has naturally produced discontent; and was deplored by such able British Statesmen as Sir T. Munro, Lord W. Bentinck, and the Hon'ble F. Shore. We do not deny that the native omlah are corrupt; but their corruption is due to the Government which has kept them on a low pay, without holding out any prospect of reward or promotion. The rude and unjust treatment, which Europeans have dealt to the natives, has brought about a demoralization of their character.

MOORSHEDABAD
PATRIKA,
August 11th, 1876.

16. The *Moorshedabad Patriká*, of the 11th August, writes the following in a lengthy editorial headed, "Why has there been an increase in the number of rent suits under Act VIII of 1869?"— There are some who attribute this increase to the increasing oppressions of the zemindar. This seems to be the view of even the Lieutenant-Governor; for in the *Durbar* lately held by him in this place, he sought to force the members present to the expression of such an opinion; but, with one exception, all dissented from him. We are really sorry for the thoughtlessness of those who would thus throw the blame entirely on the zemindars, among whom, they seem to believe, not a single good man exists; while, on the contrary, the tenants are, in their estimation, so many incarnations of justice. We are sorry that they are so hasty in generalizing from one or two instances of oppressive zemindars. The increase, which has taken place, at the present time, in the number of suits for arrears of rent, is principally due to Act VIII of 1869, and the law of limitation, as it bears upon suits under that Act, and to the laws relating to the execution of decrees and their period of duration. It is well known that there was famine in 1280 (B.S.), in consequence of which the zemindars could not collect their rents. The crops of 1281 (B.S.) went wholly to meet the wants of the tenants, to enable them to reconstruct their houses, pay off their debts, and purchase necessary articles. They did not mind the zemindar's due; and the zemindars, too, in consideration of their misery, and fully believing in their sincerity, did not press for payment. They, however, took advantage of these circumstances, and calculated upon the possibility of escaping the landlord's demands. For two years their rent had not been paid: a third year, without the demand being enforced upon them, would find the zemindar's claims barred by limitation. The landlords awoke to a sense of this fact, and saw their danger. Act VIII of 1869, and the Penal Code, have deprived them of all compulsory power over their tenantry; while the stringent Sale Laws in force render it necessary that there should be no failure in the payment of the public instalments of revenue. They had, therefore, no resource but to sue the tenants for the arrears due. Then, again, Act VIII of 1869, while materially restricting the rights of the landlord, has extended those of the tenants. Most of them

have already acquired permanent rights to their holdings ; and it is now their constant endeavour to force the landlord to yield them further and more substantial privileges. This has led to an increase of litigation between the parties. It is really strange that, in spite of the opinion which is now general, the oppressions of the zemindars are decreasing. This increase in the number of rent-suits should be ascribed to this cause. They are certainly no gainers by litigation. While on this subject, we would ask Government one question—What could be the reason of Government resorting to separate legislation, for the realization of rents from the tenants of khas mehals ?

17. The *Grámbártá Prakáshiká*, of the 12th August, makes the following observations in connection with the letter of Rájchandra Dás, the sufferer in the D'Oyly case, to the *Amrita Bázár Patriká* :—We could not refrain from tears. We have already said all we desired to say on the subject ; but the attitude of hostility, assumed by the Anglo-Indian Press, in reference to Mr. Fuller's case, and Lord Lytton's action thereupon, make it desirable that the Native Press should not be altogether silent on such an engrossing topic. It would appear, from the tone of the Anglo-Indian Press, that it is determined to go to extremes with men, who have anything to say in favor of the oppressed natives. This is also a trying occasion to Lord Lytton ; whose patience and power to abide by truth and justice will be put to a severe test by this hostile agitation. He has administered a gentle rebuke to the parties concerned, because Fuller has brought disgrace on the English nation by committing a most unprovoked murder ; and for this he is taken to task by the Anglo-Indian community. Mr. Fuller was let off with a nominal fine, though he had committed murder ; while, on the other hand, Rájchandra Dás suffered imprisonment and a severe beating for killing a dog. Does not this show that even the dogs are in higher estimation with the *sahibs* than natives ? Mr. Kirkwood's insolence and arrogance brought disgrace and loss on Baboo Lall Chand Chowdhury, and ruined Nayantára Chowdhurani ; a number of poor and innocent peasants of Chittagong were sent to jail by him for defending a *bund* against an oppressive indigo-planter, who shot down one of them, but was acquitted. The Lieutenant-Governor kissed Kirkwood lovingly, and transferred him from the unhealthy eastern limits of Chittagong to the Presidency Division ; while Surendra Nath was dismissed from the service for a trifling fault. Not long ago a Mr. Blumhardt, an Assistant Superintendent of Police at Serajgunge, forcibly entered a man's house, broke open his iron chest, and did other illegal acts. Government defended him, on the plea that he was ignorant of the law ; and considered it proper to confer on him a Deputy Magistrateship ! A large volume might be written, replete with instances of such justice. The hateful oppressions, which have made the name of Mahomedan Nawabs odious to posterity, certainly were not very different from these ; and the same unenviable notoriety will doubtless in time accrue to the civilians, if they do not stay the hand of oppression. Already they have lost much of that respect and love with which they formerly inspired the people ; who now seek, by every means in their power, to keep themselves aloof from these officers. It therefore behoves Government to check these oppressions. The larger the powers of the officers, the greater should be the check imposed on them ; otherwise oppressions will grow unbounded.

18. Writing of Sir Richard Temple's administration, the Calcutta correspondent of the same paper observes—As Finance Minister, Sir Richard Temple became greatly unpopular with both Natives and Europeans, because he imposed the Income Tax. But his unpopularity soon passed away

GRAMBARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
August 12th, 1876.

GRAMBARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

from the public mind, when they noticed his uncommon ability and energy in suppressing the famine. He was then appointed to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal in succession to Sir George Campbell; and his first efforts were directed towards the abolition of all those acts which had made his predecessor so unpopular. He reinstated his chief subordinate officers in their former positions; but in hastily doing away with the Native Civil Service class—an institution established by his predecessor—he did injustice to, and disappointed many, who were being trained up for admission into it. Under the present administration, Bengali gentlemen are frequently, and in large numbers, invited to the Government House. This course is ascribed by some to the desire of Sir Richard Temple to mix freely with the people, and thus become acquainted with the true state of the country. But we think it has a deeper meaning. It is a fact that Bengalis are exceedingly shallow, and are a nation of words only. They form associations, and make speeches; but there is no action. Sir Richard is gaining popularity by ministering to this weakness. When the police wantonly assaulted some members of the respectable Ghosal Family of Calcutta, it was confidently hoped that His Honor would take this opportunity to curtail their powers to some extent; but instead of censuring the conduct of some of the parties, he merely wrote a lengthy Minute; while from the common chowkeedar to the Commissioner of Police, not a single hair of anybody's head was touched. Then, again, the horrible oppressions of Mr. D'Oyly on Ráj-chandra Dás of Rajshahye, and of Mr. Kirkwood on Baboo Lall Chand Chowdhury and Nayantará Chowdhurani of Chittagong, have been passed over with no word of reproof, or token of disfavor. Mr. Kirkwood has not met with any punishment; but he would not have been so let off if he had been a Bengali. Raw and beardless civilians practise fearful oppressions with impunity; and thus confirm the impression in the native mind, that laws are enacted only for the Bengalis, and that they are binding on a subject race alone; the conquerors being at liberty to do as they please with the conquered. We hope that, instead of the mere writing of Minutes, Sir Richard Temple will seek to mete substantial justice to the people, and thus fulfil the chief object of Her Majesty's Government of India.

HINDU HITOISHINI,
August 12th, 1876.

19. The *Hindu Hitoishini*, of the 12th August, directs the attention of Government to the necessity of interfering with the present state of *hoondée* transactions; in connection with which a great deal of imposition is practised, to the ruin of a large number of people, with whose capital the transactions are carried on. The system of *hoondées* was originally invented for the purpose of facilitating commercial operations. But at the present time, instead of serving its legitimate purposes, it has become a means of carrying on loan transactions, to the great loss of the public, as well as of Government, whose proper stamp duty is often evaded by the parties.

HINDU HITOISHINI.

20. The same paper adverts to the undue haste with which suits are disposed of in the civil courts towards the end of the month, when it is necessary to draw up the monthly statements. Great injustice is done in consequence. It is to be regretted that, though the subject has been repeatedly dwelt upon, Government should still remain indifferent to it.

HINDU HITOISHINI.

21. The same paper observes that Government should inquire into the truth of the complaints, so often made by the public, against the oppressions of the "Honorary Magistrates," who, being unpaid servants of the State, constantly seek to exercise their authority unduly, and turn it to their own advantage.

22. Referring to the unsatisfactory results, shewn by the Normal School in Chittagong, in spite of its expensive instructive staff and endowments, and the high efficiency of the Mymensingh School, the same paper dwells on the propriety of abolishing the former, and raising to its status the school at Mymensingh. Government will confer a great boon on Eastern Bengal by adopting this suggestion.

HINDU HITRAJINI,
August 12th, 1876.

23. In a long editorial, the *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 13th August, dwells on the oppressive acts of Mr. Kirkwood in Chittagong, his action in reference to Baboo Lall Chand Chowdhury, Nayantára Chowdhurani, and the Webster case. It behoves Sir Richard Temple to impose an adequate punishment on Mr. Kirkwood; his transfer being likely to prove rather a reward than a punishment.

DACCA PRAKASH,
August 13th, 1876.

24. Adverting to the fearfully large number of wicked characters in Dacca, and the murders committed by them every year, the same paper dwells on the utter inefficiency and corruption of the local police, who have not yet succeeded in detecting the offenders in a single case; and this state of things will doubtless continue, so long as the Dacca Police is not thoroughly reformed, by the appointment of honest and educated men to this branch of the Public Service. In the meanwhile, an increase in the number of crimes is inevitable.

DACCA PRAKASH.

25. In its leading article, the *Sádháraní*, of the 13th August, writes—It is very gratifying that the higher judicial offices, such as the District Judgeships and Magistrateships, will soon be opened to the natives. The result will be that cases of failure of justice can never more occur; because it will be administered by men, who thoroughly understand the real wants and grievances, the tastes and feelings of the people. Our only fear is that natives, before coming finally to the enjoyment of these offices, will have to undergo a trial, in order to show their perfect ability for the performance of the duties attached to them; and yet we can see no object in this, for it is constantly seen that, in whatever department a native is placed, he never fails to exhibit the greatest efficiency and skill in the discharge of his duties.

SADHARANI,
August 13th, 1876.

26. In its opening editorial headed, "European jurors and European culprits," the *Sahachar*, of the 14th August, writes:—In a majority of cases, where natives appear as plaintiffs, and Europeans as defendants, justice fails in the hands of European jurors, who almost invariably defend their countrymen. Hence the general impression, that it is needless to institute a suit against a European. And though the English papers always insist upon it, that this impression is a wrong one, we cannot but feel it very true and rightly formed. As is the case with a European juror, so it is with a European doctor; who, oftentimes, endeavours to support the cause of a man of his own race and country. As for instance, when a European kills a native, by using illegal violence against him, the doctor, in the examination of the body of the deceased, never fails to testify to his death having occurred owing to a disordered spleen, or other disease. We, however, do not believe in this most trifling excuse; and therefore suggest to the Government to make a rule that, when such examinations are held, there should be a native surgeon present.

SAHACHAR,
August 14th, 1876.

27. In another editorial, the same paper writes—It is not reasonable to appoint a Sub-Divisional Officer as Vice-Chairman of a Municipality in the mofussil; because, while it confers on him absolute power, it entirely destroys the freedom and influence of the Commissioners; who feel bound to consent to any of his proposals, however great the consequent injury and loss to the

SAHACHAR.

Municipality : this, no doubt, is the chief cause that has brought the Serampore Municipality to its present wretched condition. Here the streets, and almost everything, are now in an extremely miserable state ; and the Municipality has become involved in debt, owing to the indiscriminate expenditure of the funds on various worthless purposes. This is not at all desirable ; and we, therefore, earnestly pray the Government to appoint some other gentleman, instead of the Sub-Divisional Officer, as Vice-Chairman of the said Municipality.

SAMACHAR,
August 14th, 1876.

28. In the course of another very long editorial, the same paper says that Government has at last come to the resolution to confer on the natives of India higher judicial offices. It is strange that we should have been so long deprived of them ; for we can never acknowledge that, with respect to learning, intelligence, or ability, we are in any degree inferior to the English. On the contrary, we have a firm impression that, with the advantages of a proper education, we should excel them in many respects. We thank the Government for the care it takes in imparting good education to us in every branch. We have not the least doubt that, if the Magistrateships, or Collectorships, or some such higher offices were conferred on well-qualified natives, the business would be creditably discharged.

SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
August 10th, 1876.

29. The *Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 10th August, writes that robbery has prevailed to a fearful extent at a village called Pániháti, situated at a distance of some four miles (*sic*) from Calcutta. In the course of one week, some twenty cases have occurred ; but it is a matter of great regret that not a single thief has been caught. It is rumoured that the thieves roam about the village every night ; but the local police remains inactive. The residents of the place applied to the Police Superintendent of the 24-Pergunnahs for an investigation into the matter ; but we are sorry to say that he did not find leisure for it. We, however, ask, why the people should pay the Chowkeedaree Tax, if their property be not secure from the hands of robbers ?

SOMA PRAKASH,
August 14th, 1876.

30. We need not be surprised, says the *Soma Prakásh*, of the 14th August, at the agitation now created in the ranks of the Indian Civil Service, by the intelligence that Sir Richard Temple has recommended a few competent Native Deputy Magistrates for District Magistrateships. They have for the last hundred years enjoyed an undisputed monopoly of all the higher appointments in the country ; and what wonder that there should be heart-burning among them, if they are now called on to share these with the hated natives. The pay of Judges and other public officers is, in no other country, so high as in India. Here, the First Grade Magistrates receive a salary, which is higher than what is allowed to many superior public officers in England ; and a few years service in this country enables even the son of a poor Englishman to make his fortune and retire. Here, again, they enjoy immense power and prestige. This circumstance has, in recent years, led the middle and the lower orders of English people to turn their eyes to India ; and many show an anxiety to come out, even from an early age, and adapt their studies to this end. The candidates for the Indian Civil Service again must study hard, and pass not a few examinations, before they are admitted into it ; but, once admitted, they feel they are entitled to enjoy the monopoly ; and so it is but natural that they should be dissatisfied with the encroachments of natives upon their rights. There is also another reason of their discontent. A native district officer would not, if necessary, hesitate to exercise the almost unlimited power and prestige, which belong to his office, on a European, and this indeed is intolerable to the *sahibs* ; nor

would they like to see a native placed on an equal footing with themselves. The Anglo-Indian Press is determined to oppose this movement in favor of natives, and urge that, as India is inhabited by peoples professing different creeds, a Native Judge is likely to be biassed in his judgment towards that party which followed the same creed as himself, or belonged to his party. There will be partiality and injustice in this way. This is, however, a most trivial objection. The feeling of animosity between the different sects in this country is certainly not stronger than what exists between the Whigs and Tories in England at the present day, or between the Mahomedans and Hindoos under the Moslem rule in India. And if the Whigs, when in power, can impartially administer justice to men of the opposite party, why may not a Hindoo Magistrate act with equal fairness towards both Hindoos and Mahomedans? And if their objection be valid, no Englishman ought to be in charge of a district; for he is no less likely to be biassed in his decisions towards Englishmen. It may be urged that the European Magistrates are all well versed in politics, and are well educated and enlightened; but there are many equally qualified Native Deputy Magistrates, and Subordinate Judges too, whose justice and good moral character have never been impeached; though, on the contrary, European Judges have not been entirely free from reproach. A native Magistrate will understand the feelings of natives as no European could ever do. A European Collector, for instance, stops the celebration of ceremonies prescribed by the ancestors of a minor, entirely ignorant of the extent to which the feelings of the family are thus wounded. A native Collector would never do this. He would never set a respectable Hindoo to guard a public latrine; and would not look down upon his fellow countrymen as so many despicable worms. The ends of justice will be promoted, and the country immensely benefited, by the appointment of natives to District Magistrateships; while the measure will add to the glory of the British Government. But as the practicability of the suggestion will greatly depend on the success of the experiments, it behoves Sir Richard Temple to nominate a number of really competent natives for the post. We believe His Honor will do well to choose such able and well educated men as Baboos Rám Shankar Sen, Kálí Charan Ghosh, and Bankim Chandra Chattopádhyáya.

31. It is to be doubted, says the same paper, whether Sir Richard Temple's scheme of forming district benches, composed of a European Judge on a salary of Rs. 3,000 a month, and a Native on Rs. 1,200, will be attended with any measure of success. A competent Native Judge can only be found in the ranks of the Pleaders of the High Court; but the salary proposed will not, we fear, be a sufficient inducement to take service in the mofussil. We would ask Government to raise the sum to Rs. 2,000.

SOMA PRAKASH,
August 14th, 1876.

32. Adverting to the recent Financial Resolution of the Government of India on the necessity of a reduction of expenditure, the same paper writes the following in an article entitled "John Bull's economy":—The English love to call their nation by the name of John Bull. John Bull is a generous man. Whoever once enters his house is never asked to go out. This brings many an idle fellow to his table. But at times, when John Bull looks over his accounts, and feels a difficulty in making both ends meet, a great sorrow comes over him. While in this mood, he is ready to beat the shop-keeper who brings him a bill; he orders his coachman to reduce the quantity of his horses' food; he puts his own pet dogs on insufficient rations; stops the repairs of his garden and courtyard; and orders all his naibs and dewans to be economical; but not a single word is ever spoken to the thirty-three crores of demi-gods, his daily guests.

SOMA PRAKASH.

His servants, who live on dainty food, fit for a prince only, are not a whit interfered with ; for on the slightest interference with that, they create such a noise abroad, that worthy John goes even to greater expense to please them. He is again so liberal, should his aid be required in his neighbours' quarrels, that he is always ready to give it, and promptly, with his men on the spot. Thoughts of economy never cross his mind at such times. So John Bull has spent almost a life-time in bearing other men's burdens, and has never been free from debts. To be free from debts, how many artifices he resorts to, and consults how many intelligent heads ! but whether it is through his ill-luck, or an adverse Providence, whatever means he betakes himself to only increases his debts.

The above furnishes an exact picture of the manner in which the finances of India have been all along administered.

SAPTARIK SAMACHAR,
August 15th, 1876.

33. The *Sáptárik Samáchar*, of the 15th August, notices with regret that the Faculty of Law of the Calcutta University has appointed a young and inexperienced Barrister, Mr. Trevelyan, to the Tagore Law Professorship for the ensuing year, in preference to the able and learned scholar, Baboo Krishnakamal Bhattácháryya. We hope the subject will yet be re-considered.

SAPTARIK SAMACHAR.

34. A correspondent of the same paper beseeches Government to grant to the native traders and *mánjhies*, who ply their boats in the Chitpore Canal, the same privileges which have been conferred on the European merchants in connection with the amount of toll levied. On boats proceeding to nearly half the distance of the Canal from the side of Chitpore, only half the amount is levied. This is a concession made to the European merchants ; but the same rule is not followed in reference to the native craft which may come from the side of Bámunghátá, the other extreme of the Canal, to nearly half its distance.

SULABHA SAMACHAR,
August 14th, 1876.

35. A correspondent of the *Sulabha Samáchar*, of the 14th August, asks the Magistrate of Burdwan to cause the construction of a bridge over the Bánká ; which, during these rains, has overflowed its banks, and laid the villages of Barasul, Govindapore, Balganá, and Plassey entirely under water, to the great inconvenience of the inhabitants, who are obliged to swim across, or at best take to a poor *dongá* for the purpose.

BEHAR BANDHU,
August 9th, 1876.

36. The *Behár Bandhu* recommends its readers carefully to study the maps of Turkey and Russia, and familiarize themselves with the principal towns and places therein, so as to be able to follow up the accounts of the war going on at present there.

BEHAR BANDHU.

37. This paper notices a letter from *Dumráon*, to the effect that one *Bhúkári-miá*, a resident of *Bhojpore*, and a physician by profession, has discovered a specific for cholera ; which consists in swallowing three pills, at intervals of an hour, when this fell disease at once disappears. Out of fifty-three cholera cases treated by him in this manner, only three succumbed.

BEHAR BANDHU.

38. This paper has the following editorial on cultivation in Hindustan. It is a generally admitted fact that no land in the world can boast of such fertility as Hindustan—Bengal and Behár especially. These two provinces retain the same repute as when *Todarmal* first visited and reported so favourably on them ; and it is owing to this rich productive soil of ours that we have to this day been able to pass our days in comparative respect, and are not naked or starving. This imperishable wealth, which exists in the soil, has from time to time attracted foreigners ; who have despoiled the country of its riches, either by force, or through the more subtle medium of trade. If the land had not been so very fertile, neither the Muhammedans nor the English would have been tempted to settle on it, and drink up the

very blood from its vitals; and truly may it be said that the very fact of the productiveness of this land has lent a helping hand to its ruin and destruction; for had it been sterile, it would not have attracted these covetous nations. It is a circumstance, moreover, much to be deplored, that we despise and cast aside that very wealth, in quest of which so many travel hundreds of thousands of miles, braving untold perils and dangers; so that foreigners are thriving immensely, whilst we are becoming impoverished; they are carrying away the wealth, whilst we stand idly gaping. Who is it that gains all the profits from indigo, opium, and cotton? The Hindustanis are very apt indeed to ape the European in his costume, education, and equipage; but why do they not similarly strive to attain to the same degree of knowledge and progress in agricultural pursuits? The Englishman does not, like us, look upon cultivation as a low or mean occupation; nay, rather, both the higher and lower classes gladly engage in it without distinction, and have well-supported institutions for the advancement of agricultural science. For instance, the Duke of Sutherland is a first-rate cultivator, and has invented a plough, which is now called after his name. The Marquis of Tweeddale, a late Governor of Madras, is another instance of the same kind, and invented a plough. It may in fact be safely asserted that all Englishmen are either *zamindárs* or cultivators; and for a man not to be well up in agriculture is considered a disgrace there. Quite contrary to the above is the case with Hindustan, where theft and petty peculation, &c., are considered better than engaging in agriculture. As an Englishman would be laughed at for ignorance in the arts of tillage and farming, so a Hindustani would be ridiculed and called a mean miser, if he were not a debauchee and fornicator. Poverty will cling to Behár so long as its *zamindárs* and men of intelligence refrain from encouraging the agricultural arts, directly or indirectly.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 19th August 1876.

JOHN ROBINSON,
Government Bengali Translator.

*List of Native Newspapers received and examined for the Week ending the
19th August 1876.*

No.	Name.	Place of publication.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Date.
1	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh" ...	Kákinia, Rungpore ...	Weekly ...	13th July 1876.
2	"Sambád Bháskar" ...	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	7th August 1876.
3	"Bishwa Suhrid" ...	Mymensingh ...	Ditto ...	9th ditto.
4	"Hindu Ranjiká" ...	Beauleah, Rájshahye ...	Ditto ...	9th ditto.
5	"Bhárat Mihir" ...	Mymensingh ...	Ditto ...	10th ditto.
6	"Amrita Bazar Patriká" ...	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	10th ditto.
7	"Education Gazette" ...	Hooghly ...	Ditto ...	11th ditto.
8	"Pratikár" ...	Berhampore ...	Ditto ...	11th ditto.
9	"Moorshedabad Patriká" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	11th ditto.
10	"Moorshedabad Pratinidhi" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	11th ditto.
11	"Grámbártá Prakáshiká" ...	Comercolly ...	Ditto ...	12th ditto.
12	"Hindu Hitoishini" ...	Dacca ...	Ditto ...	13th ditto.
13	"Dacca Prakásh" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	13th ditto.
14	"Sádháraní" ...	Chinsurah ...	Ditto ...	13th ditto.
15	"Howrah Hitakari" ...	Bethar, Howrah ...	Ditto ...	13th ditto.
16	"Soma Prakásh" ...	Bhowanipore ...	Ditto ...	14th ditto.
17	"Sahachar" ...	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	14th ditto.
18	"Sulabha Samáchar" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	15th ditto.
19	"Sáptáhik Samáchar" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	15th ditto.
20	"Samáchar Chandriká" ...	Ditto ...	Bi-Weekly ...	10th and 14th August 1876.
21	"Sambád Prabhákar" ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	10th to 16th " "
22	"Sambád Purnachandrodaya" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	12th to 16th " "
23	"Behár Bandhu" (in Hindi)	Bankipore, Patna ...	Weekly ...	9th August 1876.
24	"Jám-Jehán-numá" (in Persian) ...	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	11th ditto.

Bengal Secretariat Press.

